

THE WHIG STANDARD.

From the New Orleans Picayune.
TO HENRY CLAY.

When we have left your name upon a rock,
Among the mighty prairies of the West,
Where rove the tempest and the thunder shock,
And where our native eagle builds his nest,
We made you there one day a fancied guest,
When revelry was high and hearts were warm,
And placed your name upon the mountain's breast,
To face the elements and brave the storm.
Sir, we just stamp'd a symbol of our faith
Upon "Rock Independence," old and gray;
And faith can do more wonders, Scripture saith,
Than even turning granite into clay!
Altho' the "Devil's Gate" stands right foremost it,
The gates of hell shall not prevail against it!"

A famous mountain chasm called the "Devil's Gate," through which the Sweetwater plunges, stands directly opposite "Rock Independence."

From the Kennebec Journal.
TO HENRY CLAY.

Star of the West! whose radiant light
Bursts like a meteor o'er our sight,
Illuming all the gathering night,
That round the rugged old
Clusters where Tyler's minions crowd,
We hail thy beams that pierce the cloud
Of knavery and misrule.

Oak of the forest which has stood
The rushing wind, the mining flood,
As if by strength received from God,
Type of our destiny,
Round thee we rally, here we vow,
To meet the foe, unbroke as now,
And come what will, to never bow,
But on to victory.

Stern patriot, who long has borne
The wicked triumph, envy's scorn,
Where truth's bright coronet is worn
Upon thy lofty brow,
The people soon green bays shall bind,
Too late thy enemies will find
They have mistook their master's mind,
And at their mandate bow.

Then three huzzas for HENRY CLAY,
The only lion of the day,
Who soon will march with conquering sway,
Th' opposing ranks among,
Then thinned and broken, we them fly,
Their banners fallen, arms thrown by,
Nor empty boast, nor specious lie,
Can re-inspire the throng.

From the Hartford Journal.

Our "brother" who presides over the destinies
of the Brooklyn Daily News, has "commenced"
the auction and commission business, and published
an advertisement to that effect in his own
paper. He also calls the notice of the public to
the fact in his editorial columns. And that said
"notice" is decidedly rich. Here it is:—

GORDON.—It will be seen by reference to our
advertising columns that our friend Mr. Noble
is about to exercise his oratorical powers in the
auction mart, and that he will in future knock
down goods, real estate, &c., to the highest bidder
secondum artem. Our colleague has been
thumping away at Locofocoism for the past year
and a half, but has been unable to "knock it
down," not, be it understood, from any want of
power or lack of professional tact, but simply be-
cause the article was such a worthless drug in
the market, nobody would bid for it, and the po-
litical junk shops of this city are literally crammed
with the material. He is about to try his
hand on more saleable articles, and we doubt
not he will dispose of matters consigned to his
care with skill and judgment. George Robbins,
the celebrated auctioneer of London, is indebted
to his great descriptive power for his reputation.
He can make the poorest tenement a desirable
palace, the merest shrub a line of stately trees,
and the dirtiest mud puddle a pond of crystal
water, in which the majestic swan may sail in
stately grandeur. We would whisper to those
who have country residences for sale which may
need a poetic garnish, that Noble is the man to
lay the poetry on thick and raise the price. As
for the household furniture, that must "go off,"
it will stand no sort of chance in his presence.
We think we hear him now—"only one dollar
for that splendid wicker cradle; why, ladies and
gentlemen, the associations connected with such
an article alone are worth ten times the sum—
one dollar—a half—thank you—the couch of
sleeping innocence going for a dollar and a half;
shameful price for the resting place of sleeping
innocence. (A tender mother bids.) Two dol-
lars—thank you, madam—two dollars, only—
two dollars, going! Carry your minds back to
the time when you reposed in a bed like that—a
tender bud of promise, watched by some fond
mother seated in a gingham wrapper waiting for
the joyful moment of your waking and your
squall. Five dollars—five dollars bid for the
couch of sleeping innocence and the memory of
a mother in gingham—going for five dollars!"
but this is nothing. Noble would tear the heart
out of the heaviest tragedy mother, or cruellest
father by his melting descriptions. He is just
the man; we have a notion to be sold off, (this
is a tender subject for a joke,) just to demonstrate
the truth of what we have said; at all events
we shall attend his first sale, although we
are resolved to harden our hearts against the
power of his oratory.

Ah, Noble, you'll be the death of somebody
one of these cool days!

Millard Fillmore.—The Buffalo Commercial
places the name of Millard Fillmore at the head
of its columns, to be supported for the Vice Presi-
dency, subject to the decision of the Whig National
Convention.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—According to a
statement of the Academie d'Industrie, a girdle
worn round the body, above the bowels, (that is
to say, over the epigastric region,) will effectually
prevent sea-sickness. "But how?—why?"
eagerly inquires one, who, desirous of under-
taking the voyage all the way from Dover to Calais,
yet dreading the penalty he may be called
upon to pay for the pleasure, lets "I dare not
wait upon I would." It is, then, that the girdle
prevents the intestines from pressing upwards
against the diaphragm when the ship sinks from
the top of a wave; for it is the descending, not
the ascending, motion of the vessel that causes
the horrible sensation of sea-sickness. Ladies
who are addicted to the pernicious practice of
wearing tightly laced corsets have been known
to escape the malady thereby, but since ladies
have little business at sea, it is to be hoped that
no one will make this her excuse for adopting it
ashore.

THE TARIFF.

From the Marshall Statesman.
"All concede that it is the natural effect
of the tariff to prevent importation, and of course,
exportation."—Grand Rapids Eng.

"High Duties.—We, says a farmer, suffer by
high duties, first, because they raise the price of
the merchandise we buy, and next, because they
prevent foreign countries from buying what we
have to sell, and thus throw our produce, at half
its value into the hands of the high tariff manu-
facturers, who laugh in their sleeves at their
success."—Free Press.

"The price of wheat is regulated by the for-
eign markets, and it will continue to be so.—
The tariff is drying American produce out of the
foreign markets already. The last arrival from
New Grenada brings an answer to our prohibi-
tory tariff, in shape of a legislative act, a copy of
which is transmitted by our consul at Santa Mar-
tha, increasing the duties on flour to \$6 52 per
barrel!"—Dem. Expounder.

We might proceed to any extent with selec-
tions of a similar nature from every Locofoco
paper in the State. One sentiment is common
to all of these articles, viz: that the tariff de-
stroys a foreign market. When did we have
these foreign markets, and what is their value?
We never had them. Before we can send our
produce to England, we have to pay a duty of
one-half its value, and so of other places. And
if we had the market it is of little value. It is
only for a small surplusage, the great part of our
produce being required at home. For five years
the average annual exports of produce was only
\$1,474,719. And the price of wheat in England
for ten years, from 1831 to 1841, was only on an
average of 98 cents per bushel, while the average
price for the same time in the United States
was \$1 30! And there were imports into the
United States, in the five years above referred
to, of twice the amount of exports! This fore-
ign market is no market; and if it were, as
Americans we should not rely upon it, as it is
subject to the caprice of corrupt foreign courts
and debt-ridden Governments, which would not
fail to improve every opportunity to fatten at the
expense of our industry. See New Grenada,
which the Expounder parades with such sym-
pathy, laying a duty of \$6 52 on a barrel of flour,
when our tariff does not affect her one pin, or at
least, not half so much as Calhoun's horizontal
tariff would. Her exports to us are dye-woods,
mahogany, &c., nothing which we grow, and
which pays a duty of only ten per cent., which
is wholly paid by the manufacturer and me-
chanic. And as our tariff encourages home
manufactures, it is a benefit to New Grenada, as a
market, which would not otherwise exist, is
created here for her dye-woods. Yet, behold
her caprice; and are the farmers of our country,
the citizens of America, to be subject to the cap-
rice of foreign legislation? Soon would our
citizens be more affected by foreign laws than
by our own, and soon should we be bringing
like slaves at the feet of these tyrants, with pe-
titions in our hands, begging for the removal
of restriction on our trade, and mere colonists of
a foreign Government. It is astonishing how an
honest man, as an American, can advocate the
doctrine of free trade. What do we have a Gov-
ernment for, if it is not to protect us from the
influence and injuries of foreign legislation? We
might as well abolish it at once.

But the foreign market is not one-thirtieth of
our home market. England does not take one-
thirtieth part as much produce as the single
State of Massachusetts. This State consumes
annually \$42,000,000 of the products of the
States. Compare this sum with \$1,500,000, and
you have the relative value of the home and fore-
ign markets.

But the tariff does not destroy what there is of
the foreign market. Our exports are not dimin-
ished by it. It does not destroy trade, but turns
the balance in our favor. If we took the course
of our opponents, we should rest our cause on
assertion, but our manner is to present the facts.
We have no room for long tables; but the follow-
ing remarks, from the London Times, may be
considered fair testimony:

"After making every allowance for the more
than unusual embarrassment of trade in the
United States, in 1842, the first part of the above
return cannot be regarded as being otherwise
than most unfavorable to the prospects of Eng-
lish industry, while the second shows that the
balance of trade is turning against this country,
in a manner which renders it doubtful whether
we shall not shortly have to pay for American
cotton in specie instead of goods. Nothing but
a very great revival of the demands for English
manufactures can save us from the evil; and
without a reform of the American tariff, there is
very little hope of any revival at all equal to the
necessities of the case, but we must consent to
make liberal concessions if we wish or hope
to receive them."

Again, we quote from Niles' National Register,
which is authority even in courts of law:
"From September 1st, 1842, to 31st August,
1843, the increase of cotton shipped to Great
Britain from the United States was 534,080 bales
over the amount sent thither the year before.
The increase sent to the north of Europe has
been 37,838. Increase to other places 21,063
Total increase 592,981 bales."

Thus facts bring to the ground objection to the
tariff. It is the great thing for our farmers,
our merchants, our manufacturers and mechanics.
It does not increase the price of manufactured
articles. The reason why it protects is, because
it furnishes a larger market—not raises the price.

If it raised the price of manufactured arti-
cles, the foreign manufacturer could pay the duty
and still compete with our manufacturers, and
the tariff would be no protection; but the tariff
does afford protection, therefore it does not raise
the price of the article. This is obvious in
theory and is supported by fact. Take nails,
coarse cottons, wood screws, iron, or anything
else protected, and they have been speedily re-
duced in price. It must be true of everything in
a long run, and it is for years that we legislate,
and not for a day or year. The declaration that
the tariff raises the price is all false reasoning,
and facts proclaim it so. Articles may appear to
rise at times, on the passage of a tariff, when
the previous languishing state of commerce was
such as to make everything below its real com-
mercial value. This is somewhat true of the
present tariff. Trade was stagnant, commerce
dead, and prices ruinously low;—tariff passed,
trade and commerce revived, and prices, of course,
came up to a healthy stand. The tariff may
have incidentally induced good prices by promo-
ting public prosperity, but that an article ever
had, for any length of time, a high price, because
it was protected, is false in theory and false in
fact. What, then, is the good of protection? It
gives us a large—a home market. When the

market is large, a small per cent. profit is much
better than a small market and great per cent.
profit. It furnishes also a market for the raw
material of manufacture, which, from its great
bulk, could never be taken to a foreign market.
Farmers! Stand by the tariff. Stand by the
friends of protection. And if the present tariff
is not fully right, they are the men to make it
right. Trust not protection in the hands of its
avowed enemies.

It is instructive to note the uniformity, the
heartiness, with which the Locofoco Press shout
over the victory of unqualified, brazen-faced Re-
pudiation in Mississippi. The exultation is not
confined to the Globe, Plebeian, and birds of that
feather, but the Evening Post, Albany Argus, &
Co., huzza as lustily as any. The entire Whig
party of Mississippi have struggled manfully and
voted against Repudiation, kicking out of their
ranks as unworthy to bear the name of Whigs,
all who were tainted with the villainy. One-
twentieth of the Locofoco party have gloriously
followed the example; the residue have delibe-
rately nominated and elected Repudiators. And
yet Locofocoism here has the impudence to prate
of its superior devotion to Public Faith, and some
capitalists adhere to it on account of its financial
policy!—N. Y. Tribune.

Customhouse Changes.—We understand that
Mr. Wm. Gladding, gauger in the customhouse,
has been removed—Tylerised—because he would
not consent to the repeated levies of black mail.
Mr. G. is one of the most efficient officers in the
city—a firm Whig, and we wish him joy in his
relief from all Tyler associations. His only fault
is devotion to Henry Clay. Alexander Diamond,
distiller of South street, is his successor. He
was a McCully delegate, and has, therefore, been
rewarded by Mr. Tyler.—Forum.

The Richmond Enquirer calls upon its readers
to bear in mind that Mr. Van Buren "has ex-
pressly declared his opposition to the principles
and details of the present unjust tariff." That he
favoured protection," continues the Enquirer,
"we have yet to be satisfied, even though the
keenest Whig editors should twist his published
opinions into every imaginable shape, so as to
suit their peculiar rules of logic."

It is Mr. Van Buren himself who twists his
opinions into every imaginable shape—not to
suit peculiar rules of logic, but particular latitudes
and sections. For instance, his published
opinion in Richmond is that protection is uncon-
stitutional, unjust and improper. So the En-
quirer understands it. His published opinion in
Albany is that incidental protection is an excel-
lent thing, and that in laying duties to raise re-
venue for the government a due regard should be
had to our domestic manufactures. So the Al-
bany Argus understands it. In Indiana his pub-
lished opinions are on both sides; he is for pro-
tection, and yet with the light now before him he
is against it. So he is understood by different por-
tions of the community there. Some understand
him one way; some, another; and some, not
at all.—Baltimore American.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES.

PHILADELPHIA STORES.
Smith's Row, corner of 11th and F streets,
AND
Granite Row, Pennsylvania Avenue,
BETWEEN 3D AND 4 1/2 STREETS.

CITIZENS, STRANGERS, and MEMBERS OF
CONGRESS, come and buy where only one
price is asked. Persons not acquainted with the
prices of goods often have to pay fifteen, and even
thirty per cent. more than those who know the cus-
tomary price, and have the tact of jerking down to
the lowest price. In our Stores, we ask no more and
take no less than the fixed price. All intelligent per-
sons approve of this way of doing business, and be-
lieve it the only fair way of dealing.

Our stock is large and well assorted. We have
of our own make, DRESS BOOTS, at \$3; WATER
PROOF, at \$3 50 and \$4 50; DRESS BOOTIES,
\$1 75 to \$2 50, of FRENCH CALF; GENTLE-
MEN'S SLIPPERS, MOROCCO AND CALF, at
75 cents; GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH SLIPPERS,
at \$1 25.

QUILT WALKING SHOES for Ladies, de-
cidedly the most pretty and comfortable shoe a lady
can have for cold weather.

PARIS TIES and SLIPPERS, very handsome,
still selling for \$1.

Children's wear in every variety.
Nearly 1,000 pairs of India Rubber Over Shoes, in
every style.

Prime figured Rubbers, a beautiful over shoe, at
75 cents.

We seek not to humbug the public with "selling
out below cost," or "twenty-five per cent. lower than
any other store;" no sensible person is influenced by
such statements. Our manner of doing business
is upon the one price system; we fix a fair profit,
which all no doubt will allow, and in so doing, we
have been well sustained, as our cash book fully
shows.

Repairing, and every thing connected with our
business, shall receive prompt attention.
Prices the same in each Store.

Three of the four comprising the firm are practical Shoe-
makers, having graduated on the bench.
J. E. FOWLER & CO.,
corner 11th and F sts.
MANN & BROTHERS,
Pennsylvania Avenue.

nov 26-c01m

ELEGANT SHAWLS.—Will be opened this day—

1 carton splendid embroidered Thibet shawls
1 do rich figured Thibet and cashmere
1 do large and very heavy black silk shawls
1 do rich changeable silk shawls 8-4 square
and very elegant.

50 pieces splendid silks, every style and quality
50 pieces mouselines de laine and cashmeres,
some entire new style
10 superfine Thibet cloths, for ladies' dresses,
every shade of color
25 pieces chusan and cashmere de cascade
10 pieces elegant silk velvets for dresses and
bonnets
5 cartons rich velvet and satin ribbons
50 dozen linen cambric handkerchiefs, gloves,
hosiery, &c.
20 pieces black and colored alpaccas, silk fringes,
&c.

BROADCLOTHS.
I will open to-day a large assortment of the best—
London broadcloths
London, French, and American cassimeres
Velvet and satin vestings
London tweeds for coats and pantaloons
A large assortment of gentlemen's fancy
scarfs and cravats, fashionable style
Lambwool and merino shirts and drawers
Plaid and figured cloths for cloak linings
Also,
150 pieces superior and low priced cassinets
100 pair 12-4, 11-4, and 10-4 Whitney blankets
Wide and narrow white and colored dannels
The above goods having been purchased at auction
at the north at very low prices, great bargains may be
expected by those who may favor me with a call.
nov 9-1m R. C. WASHINGTON.

PARKER'S FANCY STORE, Pennsylvania
Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, Washington.
GLOVES, COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &c.
S. PARKER having just returned from the North
with a complete and full assortment of goods in his
line, consisting in part, as follows:
GLOVES.—Best Paris Kid Gloves, (sizes num-
bered,) for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear.
COMBS.—Shell, Buffalo, and English horn Dress-
ing, Tuck, Twist, and Side Combs.
Ivory and Buffalo Finest Combs
HAIR BRUSHES.—English, French, and Ameri-
can Hair Brushes, containing 500 different patterns.
A large assortment of Tooth and Nail Brushes
Badger hair Shaving Brushes
PERFUMERY.—One case of LUBIN'S fine ex-
tracts for the Handkerchief, containing the extract
of almost every fragrant flower.
One case of genuine German Cologne, (Parina, no
mistake)
One case of Hair Oil, Melle de Beauf, and Poma-
tine, for the growth, softening and beautifying the
HUMAN HAIR.
One case of Fancy Soaps, an excellent article for
the toilet.
20 dozen large and small Jars of genuine Guerlain's
Shaving Cream, to which I would particularly call
the attention of those Gentlemen who shave them-
selves, as I assure those who do not use it that they
are behind the times.
The above list comprises but a very small portion
of the Articles we have on hand, and shall continue
to receive monthly, all of which we are determined to
sell cheaper than at the cheapest; and the Public may
rest assured that we shall endeavor to maintain the
reputation we have earned for keeping the "VERY
BEST GOODS."
nov 28-60it

TUCKER & SON, Merchant Tailors, having just
received their Fall and Winter Stock of Goods,
respectfully announce the fact to their foreign and
city customers, and also extend an invitation to the
public generally to examine their assortment of
French and English Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and
Fancy Articles for Gentlemen, all of the very latest
styles, and so varied in prices that every one may be
satisfied.
It has been their object, in the selection of goods
the present season, not only to please all tastes, by
presenting a splendid variety, but also to convince
all who are disposed to test the matter, that they can
be furnished with clothing at a regular establishment
in Washington as cheaply as at a store or by going
abroad: it will therefore afford as pleasure to them
to state these facts either by direct or indirect com-
munication.
nov 27-d30it

A CARD.—WALTER CLARKE & SON, re-
spectfully announce to Members of Congress, and
others visiting the Metropolis, and citizens generally,
that they have received a general assortment of ladies',
gentlemen's, misses', and children's shoes from the
most popular manufacturers, as well as having in
store a large and well assorted stock of their own
make, and are prepared to make to order at the
shortest notice, every description of Boots and Shoes
made in the District, and at as low rates. They
hope, by the strictest attention to business, and a firm
determination to please, to receive a due portion of
the public patronage. Store south side Pennsylvania
Avenue, opposite Gilman's drug store.
N. B. Cork-sole Boots made to order for \$7.
nov 28-30it

GREAT ARRIVAL.—The schooners, Mary and
John Bell, from New York, with a choice as-
signment of fresh family Groceries for the undersigned,
which he will sell low for cash or to punctual cus-
tomers, consisting in part the following articles to his
former stock:
100 whole, half, and quarter boxes bunch raisins
50 whole, half, and eighth barrels buckwheat
50 whole and half barrels mackerel
10 bags Java, Laguira, and Rio coffee
15 cases cheese, part English
20 barrels New York flour
Lot prime sugar
Fresh tea, latest importation
16 basket best Olive oil, for table use
Sperm and mould candles
5 barrels cranberries, in fine order
13 dozen brooms and 10 dozen whisks
Market baskets, mats, buckets, and keelers
4 barrels soft shelled almonds
30 boxes prunes, in fancy and wood boxes
3 boxes fresh citron and 3 barrels Pecan nuts, &c.
10 baskets champagne
Half pipe superior French brandy
2,000 pounds Goshen butter.
With all other articles usually kept by the trade;
and I respectfully solicit a share of the public favor,
as I am determined to sell cheap for cash.

GEO. LAMBRIGHT,
2 doors west of Railroad depot.
nov 25-31aw2wif

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT.—The sub-
scriber offers for rent, furnished, the entire upper
part, with a kitchen, of the three story house where
he keeps store.
To a family or mess who desire comfort, that is,
who wish to keep house and have every thing in their
own way, it would be well to call and examine the
premises.
Location next to the corner of 3d street and Penn.
Avenue
J. B. MORGAN.
nov 25-c03t

FAMILY GROCERIES.—Deeming a lengthy cat-
alogue in my line of business unnecessary, I
assure the public I have just received, and have con-
stantly on hand, a fresh supply of choice GROCE-
RIES, CROCKERY, &c., all of which I am prepared
to sell as cheap (to you housekeepers and to you til-
lers of the soil, from whom I solicit a call) as he
who sells the cheapest in my line.
J. B. MORGAN,
nov 25-c03t next to the corner of 3d st & Penn av.

IMPORTANT TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
STRANGERS, and CITIZENS.—SAMUEL
FOWLER, Merchant Tailor, respectfully invites the
attention of Gentlemen having Clothing to purchase
to his present extensive supply of Fall and Winter
Goods, embracing French and English Cloths, Cas-
simeres, and Vestings, which he engages to have made
up in the handsomest style at the shortest notice.
Whereas, certain Dry Goods Dealers have endeav-
ored, through the public prints, to create the im-
pression that they could furnish a suit of clothes some
fifteen or twenty dollars less than tailors' prices, I
hereby challenge a comparison of my goods and
prices with theirs, and undertake to prove, not only
the absence of truth in such statements, but to estab-
lish the fact that I am making up the same goods 15
to 20 per cent. cheaper than said humbugging gentry.
I also engage to supply a better coat for \$20 than is
afforded by a Boston itinerant tailor at a higher price.

Scale of Prices.
Good wool-dyed dress Coat - \$15
Do do superior do - 17
Splendid do English or French cloth do - 20
Do do do quilted with silk - 22
Good Beaver Overcoat - 15
Extra superfine do - 20
Handsome Clonk for - 25
Do do velvet facing - 25
Also, on hand a general assortment of ready-made
Clothing, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Pocket
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c., which will be sold at
very low rates by
SAMUEL FOWLER,
Merchant Tailor,
Penn. Avenue, north side, between 3d and 4 1/2 sts.,
Granite Row, next door to T. F. Semmes's Wine
store.
nov 25-c03t

PERIFOCAL, OR AMERICAN PERISCOPI- SPECTACLES.

SUPERIOR to any other kind in use, constructed
in accordance with the philosophy of Nature, in
the peculiar form of a CONCAVO-CONVEX
ELLIPSES; admirably adapted to the organs of
Sight, and perfectly natural to the Eye; affording
altogether the best artificial help to the human vision
ever invented. They are manufactured only by H.
M. PAINE & Co., Massachusetts, and can be obtained
in this city of

S. MASI,
to whom we have consigned a large assortment, suited
to every age and condition of the eye.

The Perifocal Glasses can be used for the greatest
length of time, either by day or night, with perfect
ease, (when selected to suit the state of the eye,) and
never cause that giddiness of the head, or unpleasant
sensation to the eyes, that many experience from
using the common kind, but tend to strengthen and
improve the sight; as will be seen by the numerous
testimonials from those who have used them, which
can be examined by calling as above. Perifocal
Glasses put into other spectacle frames.
N. B. All persons not satisfied with these Glasses
after making trial of them, are particularly requested
to have them exchanged until suited.

JAS. KILBURN,
nov 25-1m Agent for the Manufacturers.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, NEW STOCK.
We have received at our stores, next door to
Clagett's, and opposite Brown's Hotel, a new and ex-
tensive assortment of House-furnishing Goods, which
we will sell low for cash, or at a short credit for
good paper.

We have a general assortment of Cabinet ware,
Bedsteads, and Chairs, at very low prices for the
quality.

A good assortment of Looking Glasses, China and
Glass ware.

Solar, Astral, and Hall Lamps, and splendid Giron-
doles or Candelabras.

Table Cutlery, an excellent stock, particularly
Rodgers' Knives, in sets of 51 pieces. Also, Pen
nives and Scissors.

Walters and Tea Trays, a variety of patterns and
qualities.

Brass Andirons, Fenders, Showels and Tongs.
Bottles and Ware, in sets of 5 pieces, also detached.
Kitchen Furniture of every description.
Mattresses and Feather Beds always on hand,
and made up to order expeditiously.

A general assortment of Wood Ware, embracing
almost every article in that line appertaining to
housekeeping.

Our stock is so general, that we cannot name the
items, but would say to housekeepers and persons
furnishing, that nearly every useful article can be
found at either of our stores. To facilitate custom-
ers in finding the goods they want, a catalogue of
articles in store will be furnished.
nov 18-3wif

BOTELER, DODD & CO.

WHEN WILL THE PUBLIC BE TO BE
HUMBLED?—P. W. BROWNING, Mer-
chant Tailor, in opposition to all humbugging, most
respectfully requests members of Congress, and
others visiting the city, not to purchase their clothing
before calling to examine his large and superior stock
of French and English Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ves-
tings of the latest styles; as he is prepared to prove to
them, that he is selling the same article of clothing
from 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper than certain dry
goods storekeepers that wish to take the trade out of
the tailors' hands by holding out false pretences to
the public, that they are selling suits of clothes from
\$10 to \$30 cheaper than they can be purchased else-
where. I want to know how it is possible for any set
of men that have no practical knowledge of the busi-
ness to sell clothes cheaper than practical tailors—
men that know no more about making coats than they
know about laying brick—notwithstanding all their
arrangements with the celebrated tailors to cut and
make their clothes, and their great facilities for buy-
ing goods, unless they have a facility for buying with-
out paying for them? I am determined to under-
sell them, and not to sacrifice my trade to such an
avicious set of men until the last dollar is gone! All
I ask is for you to call and examine for yourselves.

A SHORT LIST OF PRICES.
Dress coats, good wool-dyed black, \$15
Do do super 18
Do do a beautiful article, French or English, 20
Beautiful Cloth Coats, 20
The above goods will be found ready made, or, if
preferred, he will make to order at the same price
every article, in proportion with the above prices, to
complete a gentleman's wardrobe.
Between 3d and 4 1/2 streets, Granite row.

ROOMS TO RENT.—Six furnished chambers
and one Parlor over my store.
nov 17-1f0e0t

SPECTACLES, &c.—The subscribers, Manufac-
turers of Mathematical, Optical, and Philosophical
Instruments, (at the solicitation of their friends,) have
added to their establishment the article of Specta-
cles, in every variety of forms, where glasses of
the best quality, and correctly ground on optical
principles, may be had to suit the sight of (nearly) all
persons; gold frames made to order, of any pattern,
glasses fitted to old frames, and all work in the line
done in the best manner; where may be had a great
variety of Mathematical Drawing Instruments from
\$2 to \$60, Engineers and Surveyors Instruments of a
superior quality, Pocket and other Telescopes, superi-
or Thermometers, in mahogany cases, for halls or
parlors, Barometers, &c. Shortly will be published,
in pamphlet form, with plates, an Essay on the Human
Eye, showing its defects, and explaining the applica-
tion of Optical Glasses, to its assistance, &c.
PATTEN & SON,
South side Pennsylvania Avenue,
between 10th and 11th sts.
nov 6-1m

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

Capital 50,000 Dollars!!!

On Saturday the 9th December, 1843, the splendid
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, No. 58,
WILL BE DRAWN AT ALEXANDRIA, D. C.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 splendid prize of.....\$50,000
1.....do.....20,000
1.....do.....10,000
1.....do.....7,000
1.....do.....5,000
50 prizes of.....3,658
50.....do.....1,000
50.....do.....500
65.....do.....300
65.....do.....200
65.....do.....100
65.....do.....50
65.....do.....25
65.....do.....10
65.....do.....5
65.....do.....2
65.....do.....1
76 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of packages 26 Whole Tickets \$140 00
Do do 26 Half do 70 00
Do do 26 Quarter do 35 00
For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in
the above Splendid Lottery—address
J. G. GREGORY & Co., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
An account of the drawing will be sent im-
mediately after it is over, to all who order tickets
from us.
nov 15-did